

OUR NATION'S TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

- Connects
 - cities to suburbs, factories to markets, ports to warehouses, workers to work places, children to schools
- Supports other critical infrastructure, e.g., energy
- Is enormous,
 - 4 million miles of roads
 - 175,000 miles of rail lines
 - 12,000 miles of navigable inland waterways
 - 1.7 million miles of oil and gas pipelines

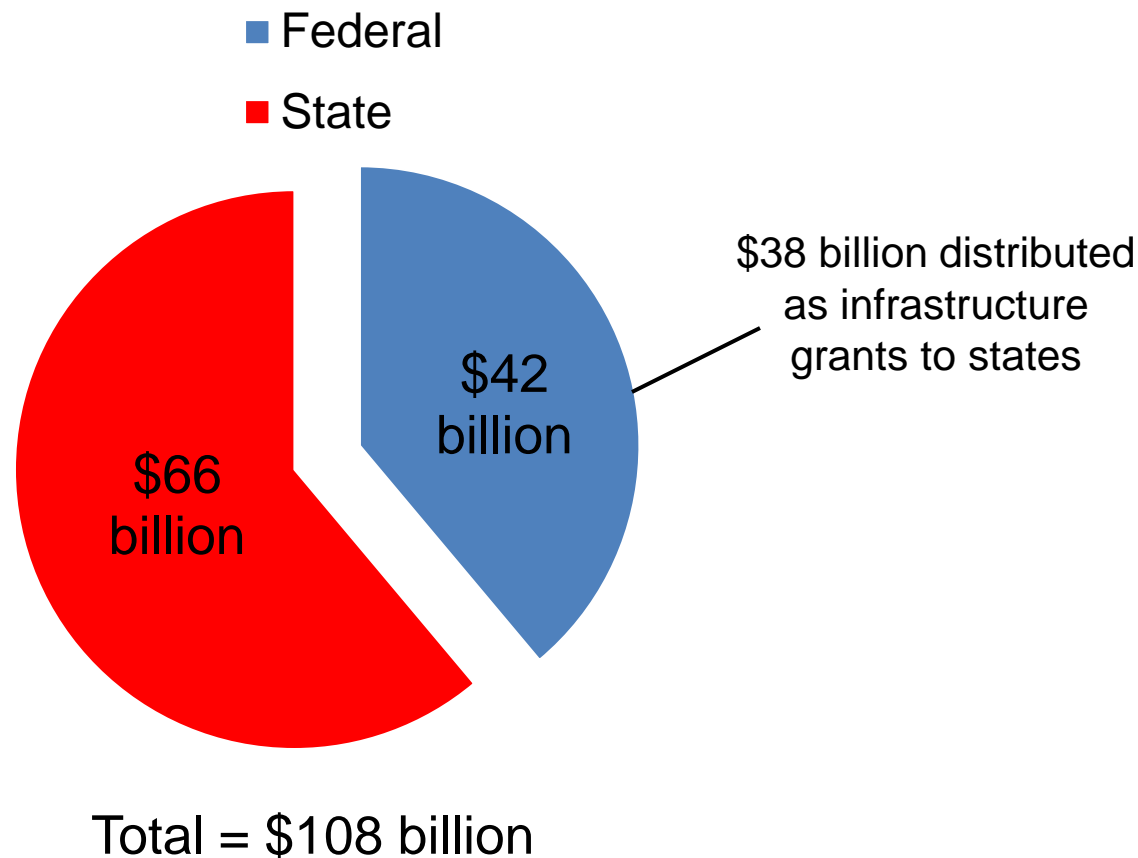


Transportation infrastructure moves people and goods, and supports nation's economy

- Carries 254 million vehicles
- Provides mobility to 15 million Americans who do not own a vehicle
- Moves 16 billion tons of goods
- Pipelines transport 5.4 billion barrels of petroleum
- Supports 10 million airline flights, carrying 800 million passengers and 44 billion tons of freight among commercial service 600 airports.
- The entire transportation system accounts for nearly 9 percent of U. S. gross domestic product.



Infrastructure spending by federal and state governments in 2006

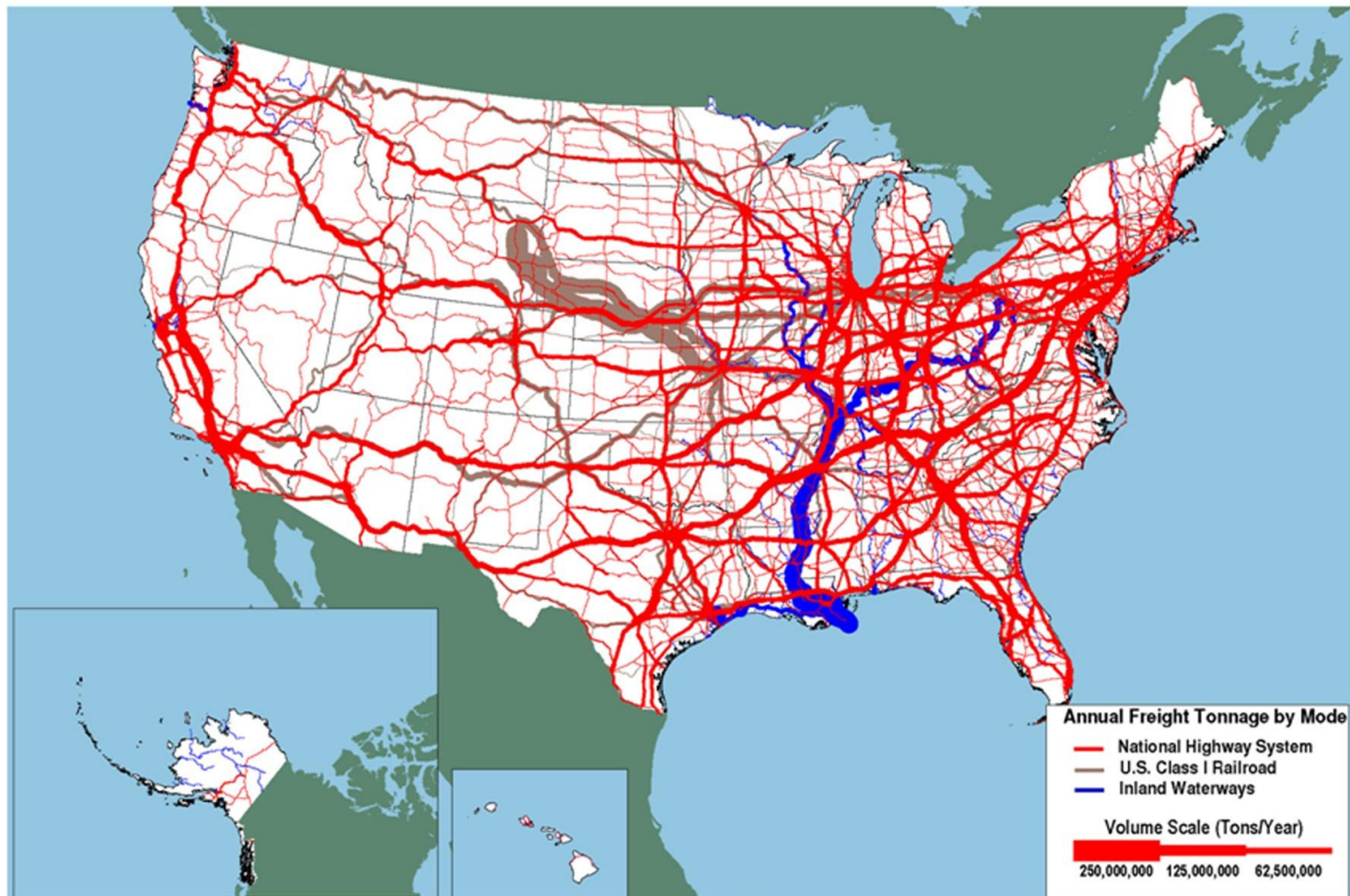


Note: Includes capital expenses for equipment such as rolling stock (subway cars and buses for example) or other transportation equipment (such as a state DOT's operation center's computers).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Government Transportation Financial Statistics 2007

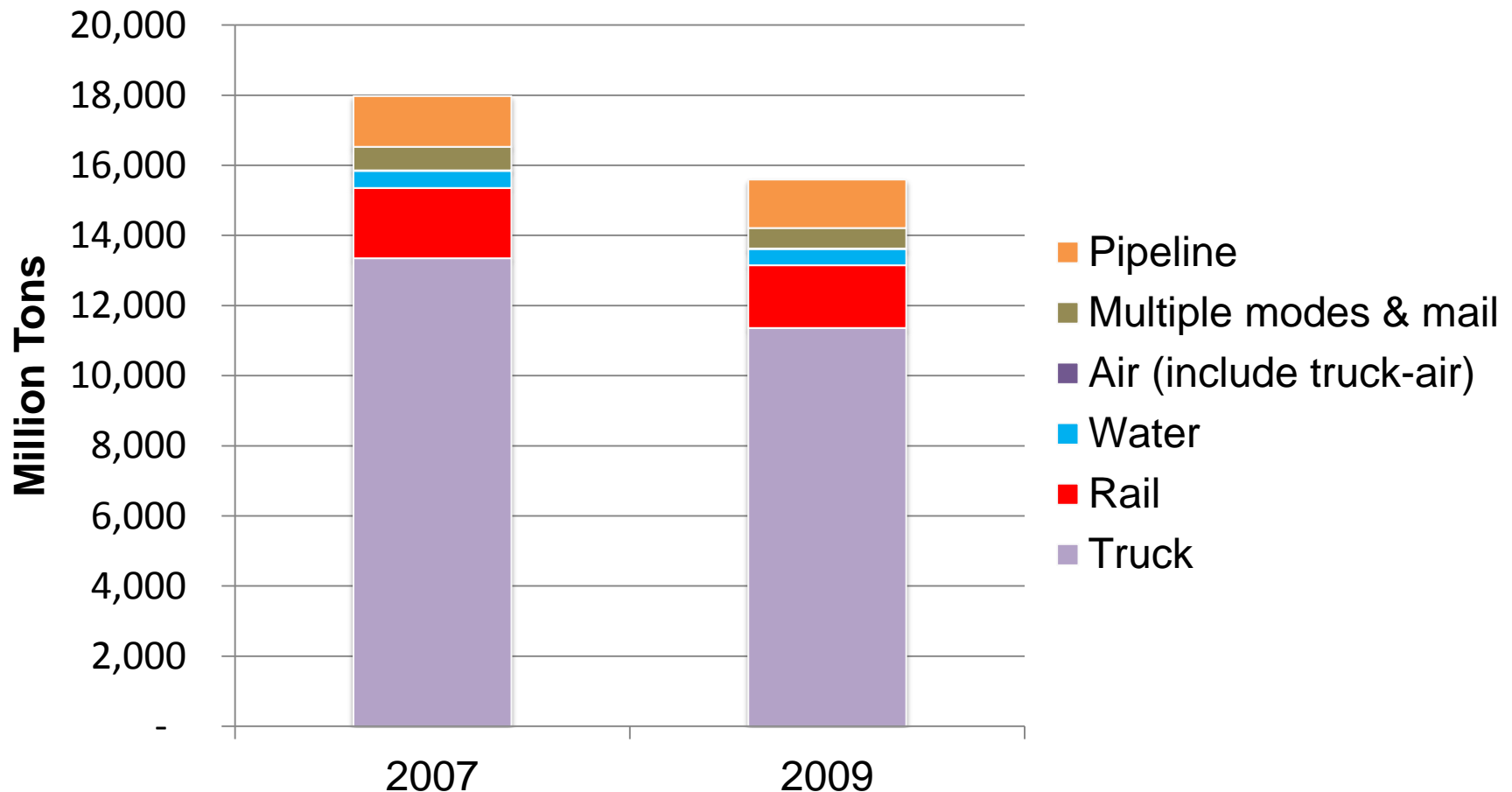


Amount of freight moved on highways, railroads, and inland waterways: 2007



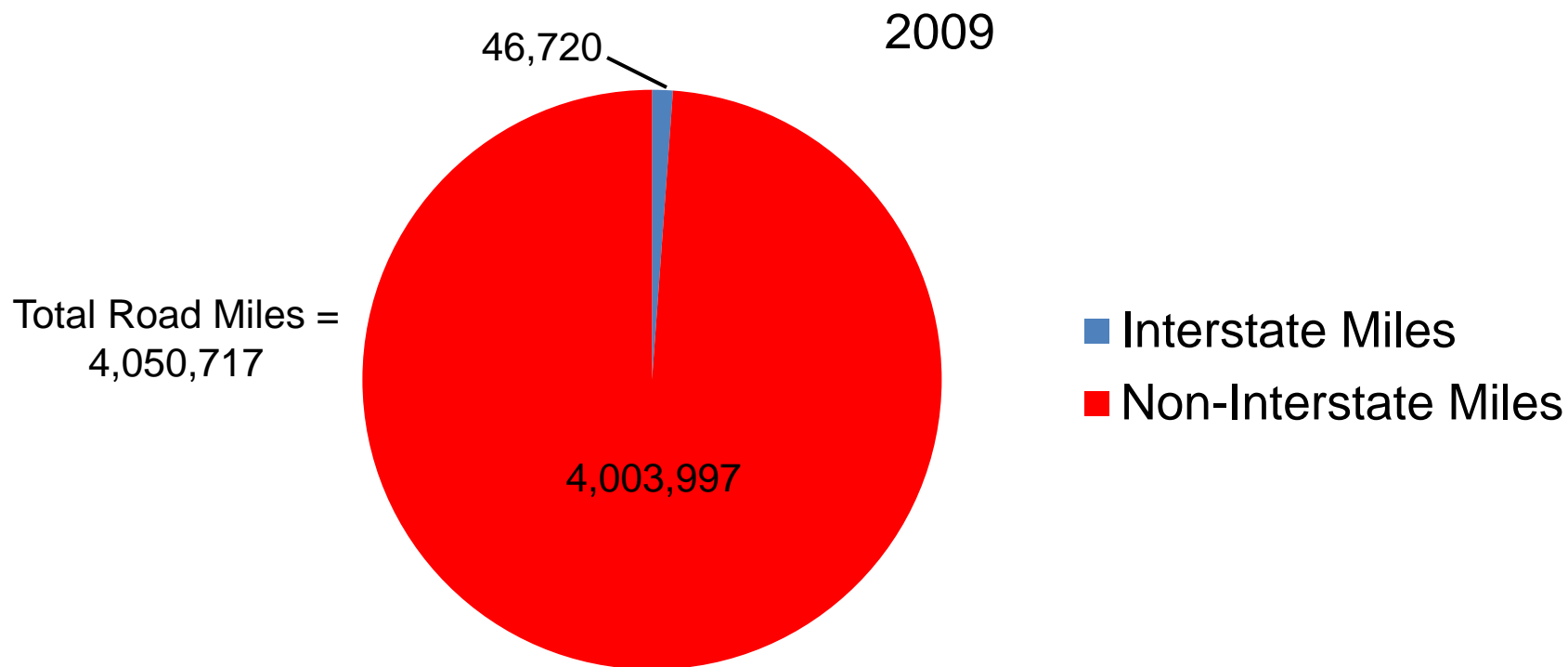
Sources: Highways: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework, Version 3.1, 2010. Rail: Based on Surface Transportation Board, Annual Carload Waybill Sample and rail freight flow assignments done by Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Inland Waterways: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Annual Vessel Operating Activity and Lock Performance Monitoring System data, as processed for USACE by the Tennessee Valley Authority; and USACE, Institute for Water Resources, Waterborne Foreign Trade Data, Water flow assignments done by Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Measured by weight, freight movements on the U.S. transportation system decreased by 13% from 2007 to 2009



Source: Freight Analysis Framework, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Interstate Highway Miles are 1 percent of the total road miles but carry 24 percent of the total travel

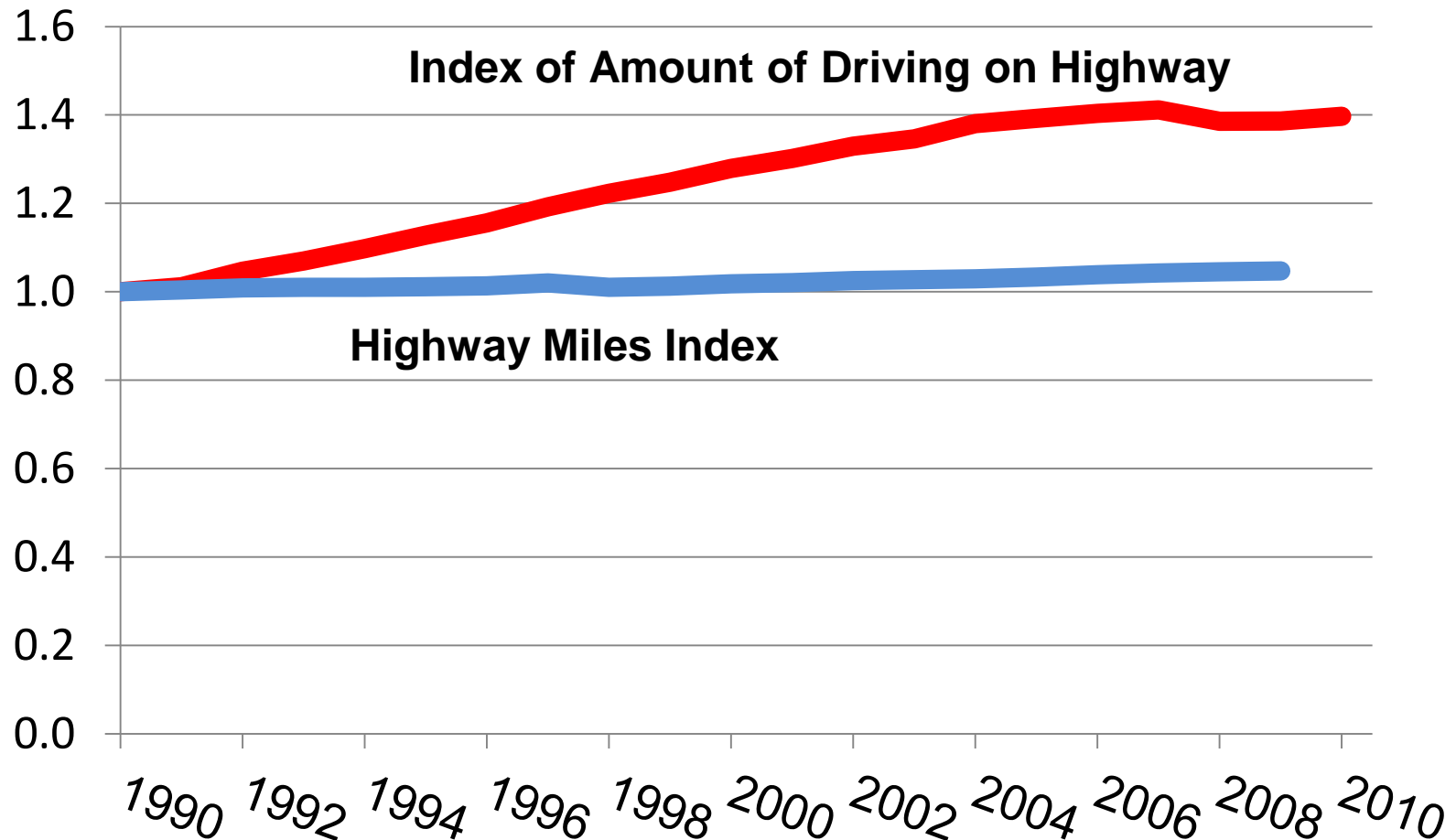


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics



Demand on the system continues to increase

Amount of driving on highway vs. highway miles, 1990-2010

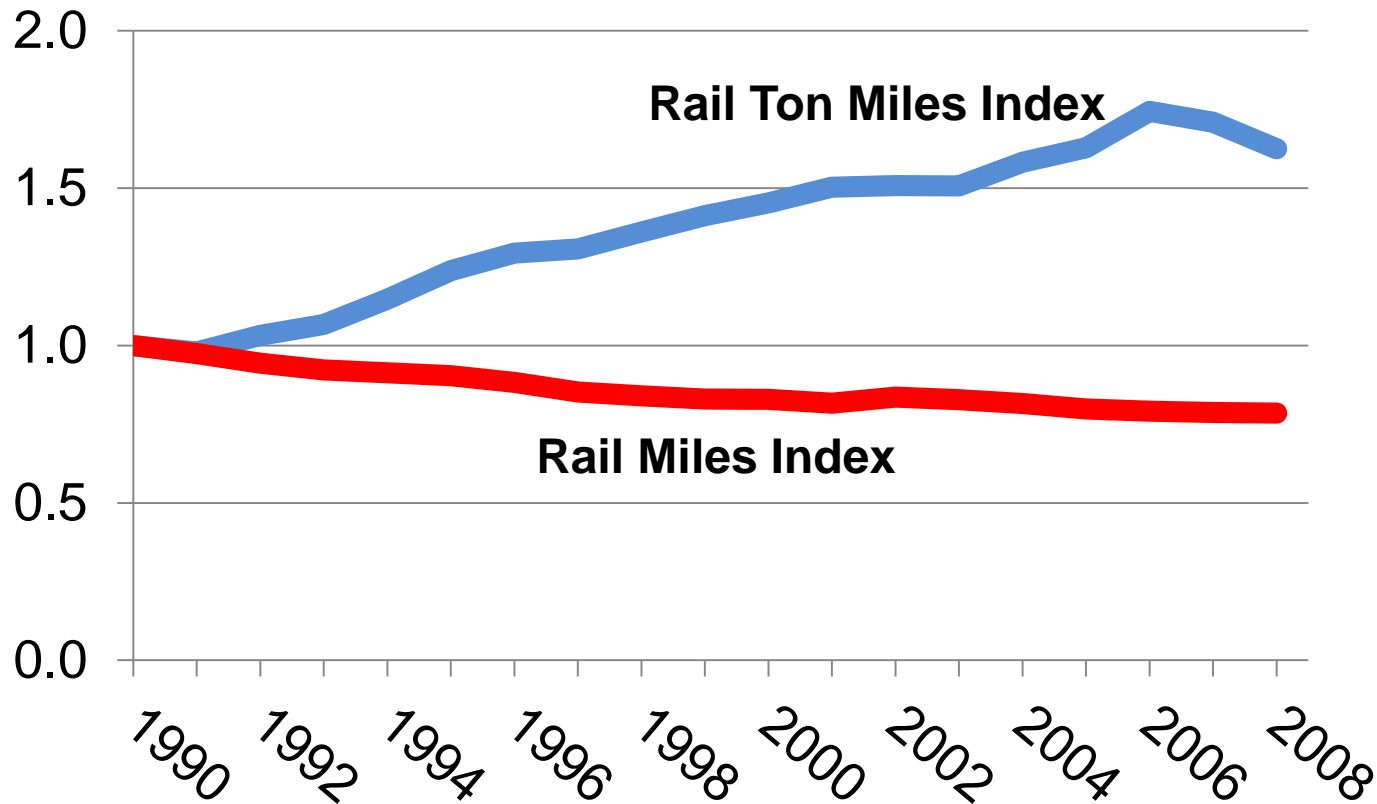


Source: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.



Similar trends are observed in freight rail lines

Rail ton miles vs. rail miles, 1990-2008

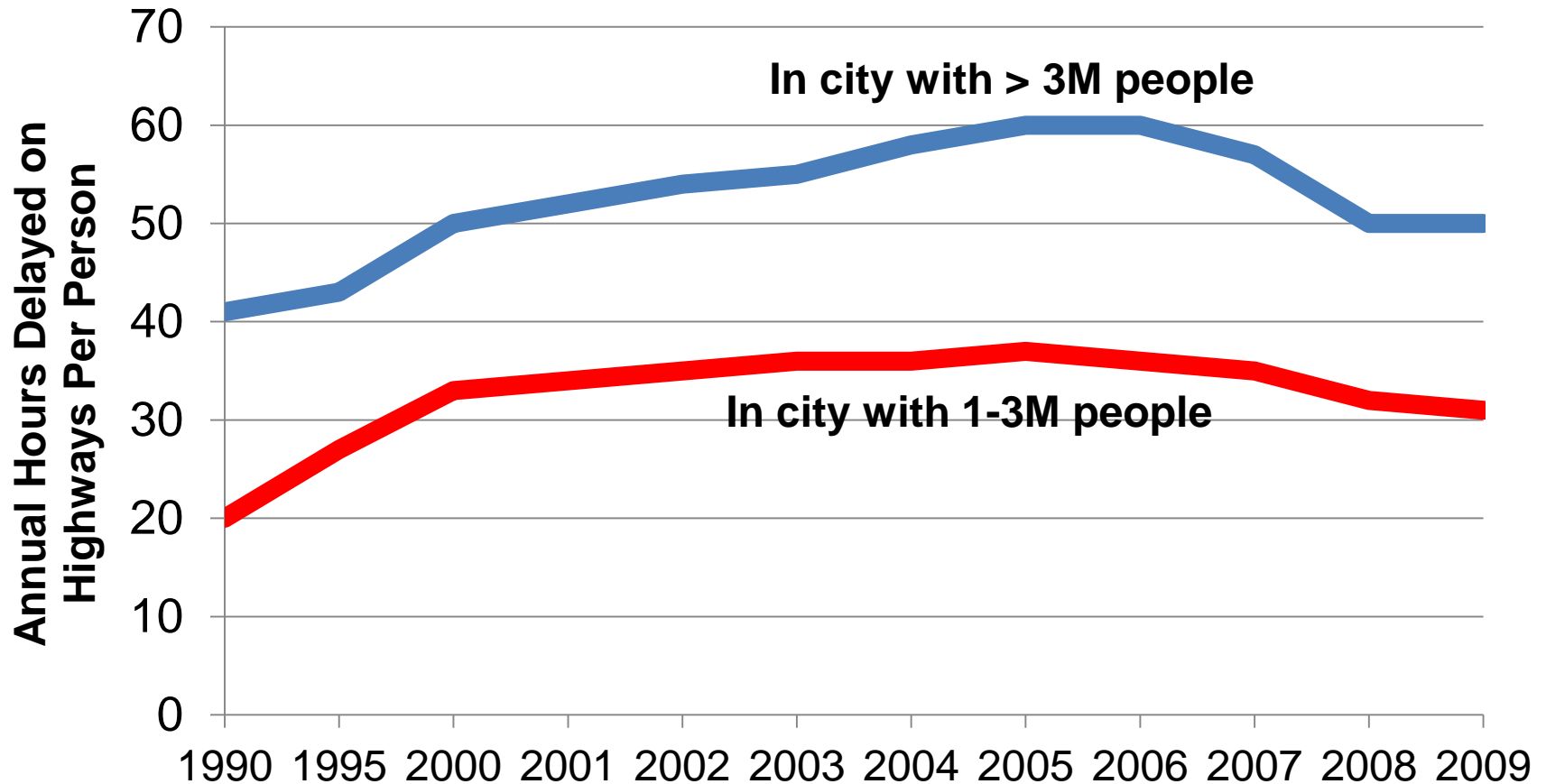


Ton Mile: a unit of measurement in freight transportation equal to the movement of one ton of goods by one mile

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, November 2011



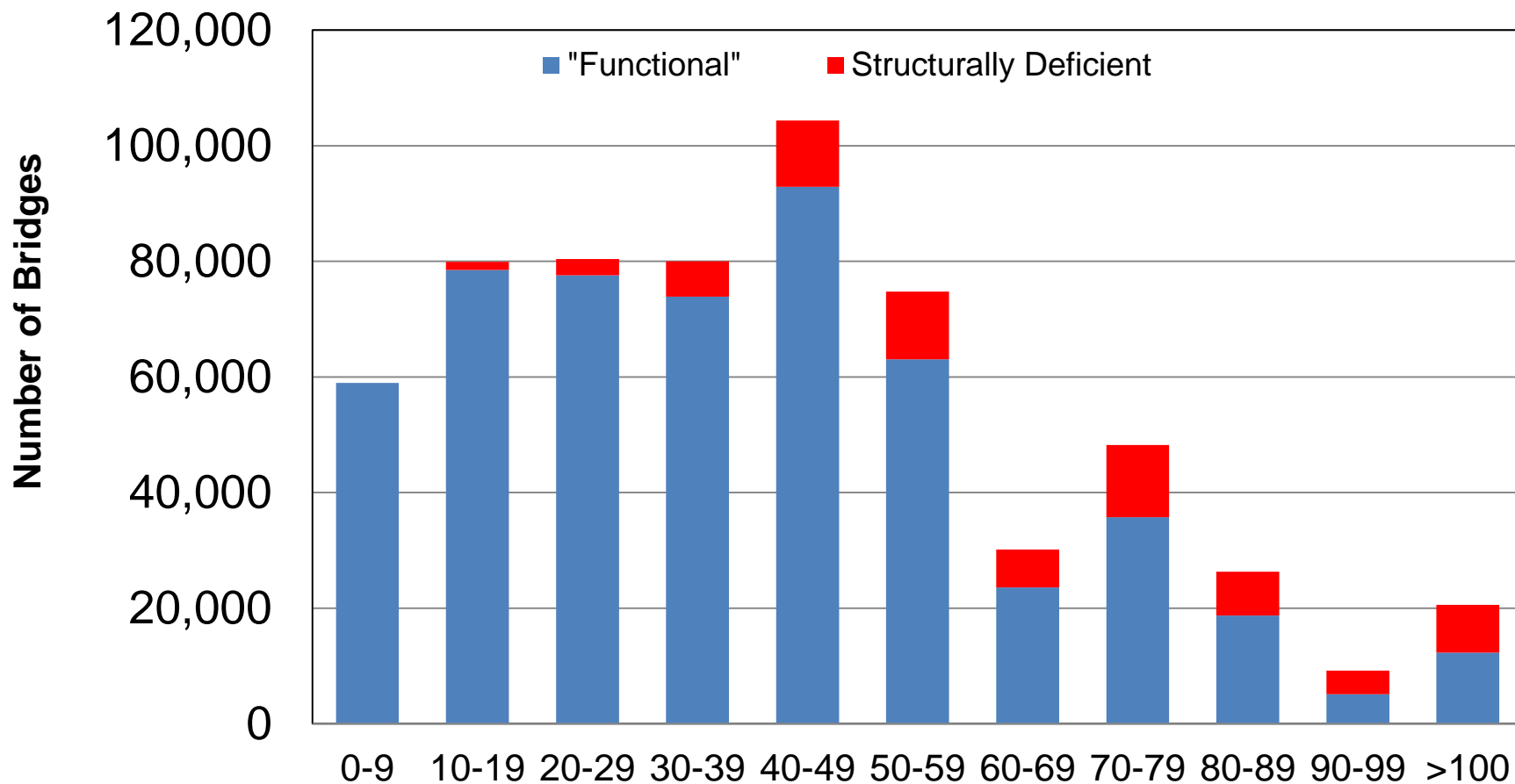
Higher demand and level roadway capacity contribute to traffic congestion



Source: Texas Transportation Institute, *Congestion Data for Your City*, Excel spreadsheet of the base statistics for the 101 urban areas and population group summary statistics (College Station, TX: 2011), available at <http://mobility.tamu.edu> as of Jan. 20, 2011.



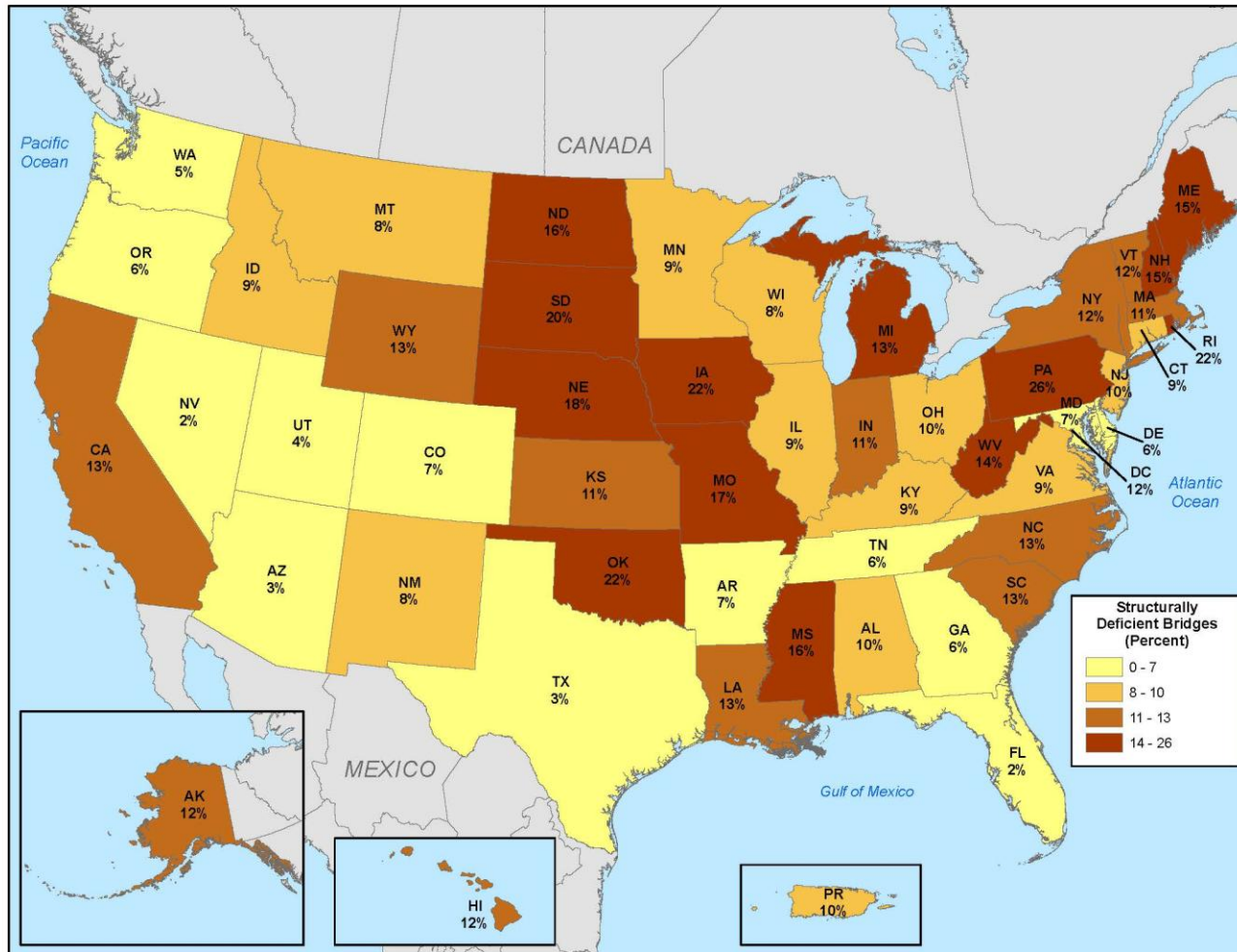
Structurally Deficient and Total Bridges by Age



U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *National Bridge Inventory*, available at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/nbi.htm> as of November 2011.

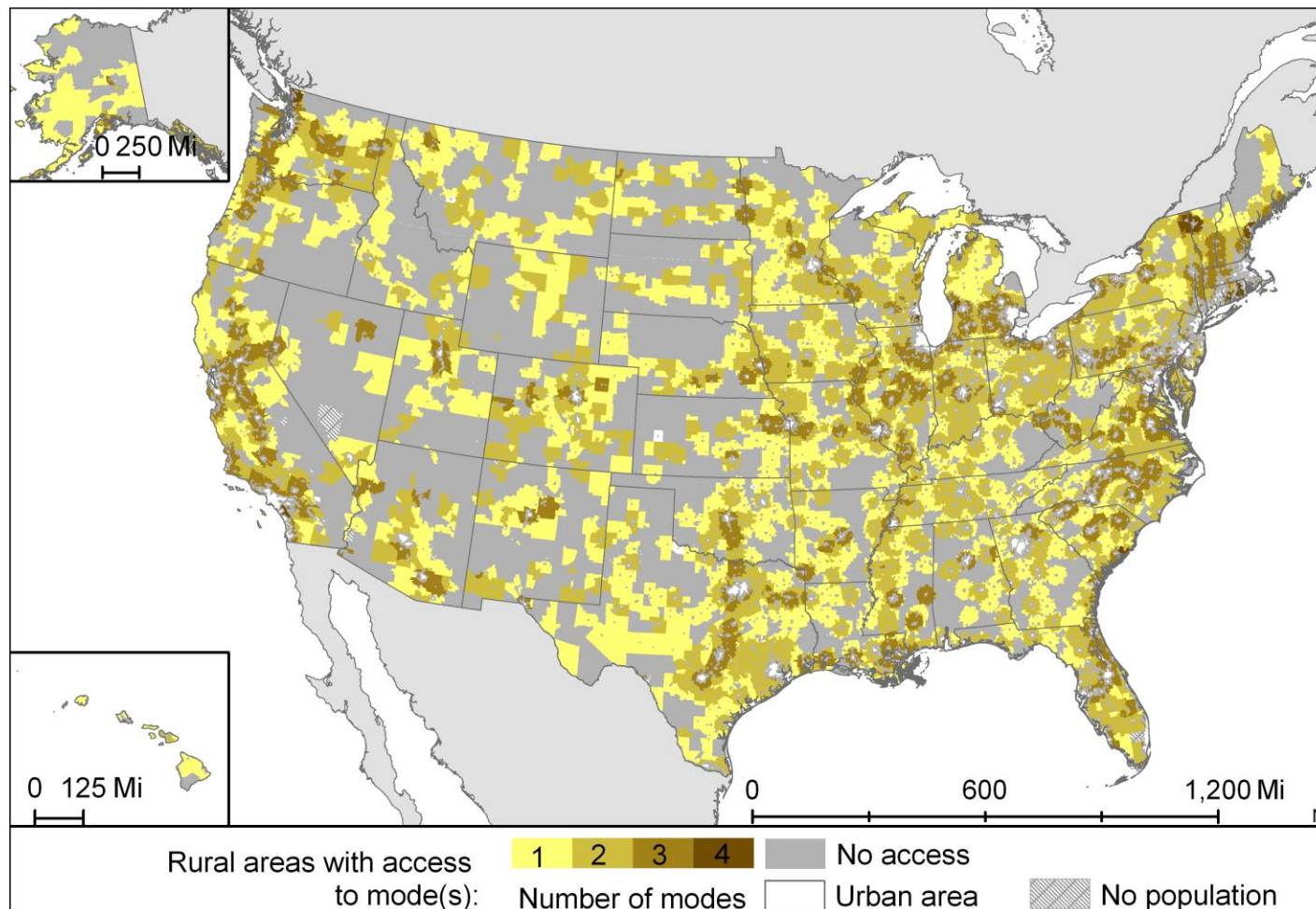


Percentage deficient bridges by state



Note: Structural deficiencies are characterized by deteriorated conditions of significant bridge elements and reduced load-carrying capacity. A "structurally deficient" designation does not imply that a bridge is unsafe, but such bridges typically require significant maintenance and repair to remain in service, and would eventually require major rehabilitation or replacement to address the underlying deficiency.

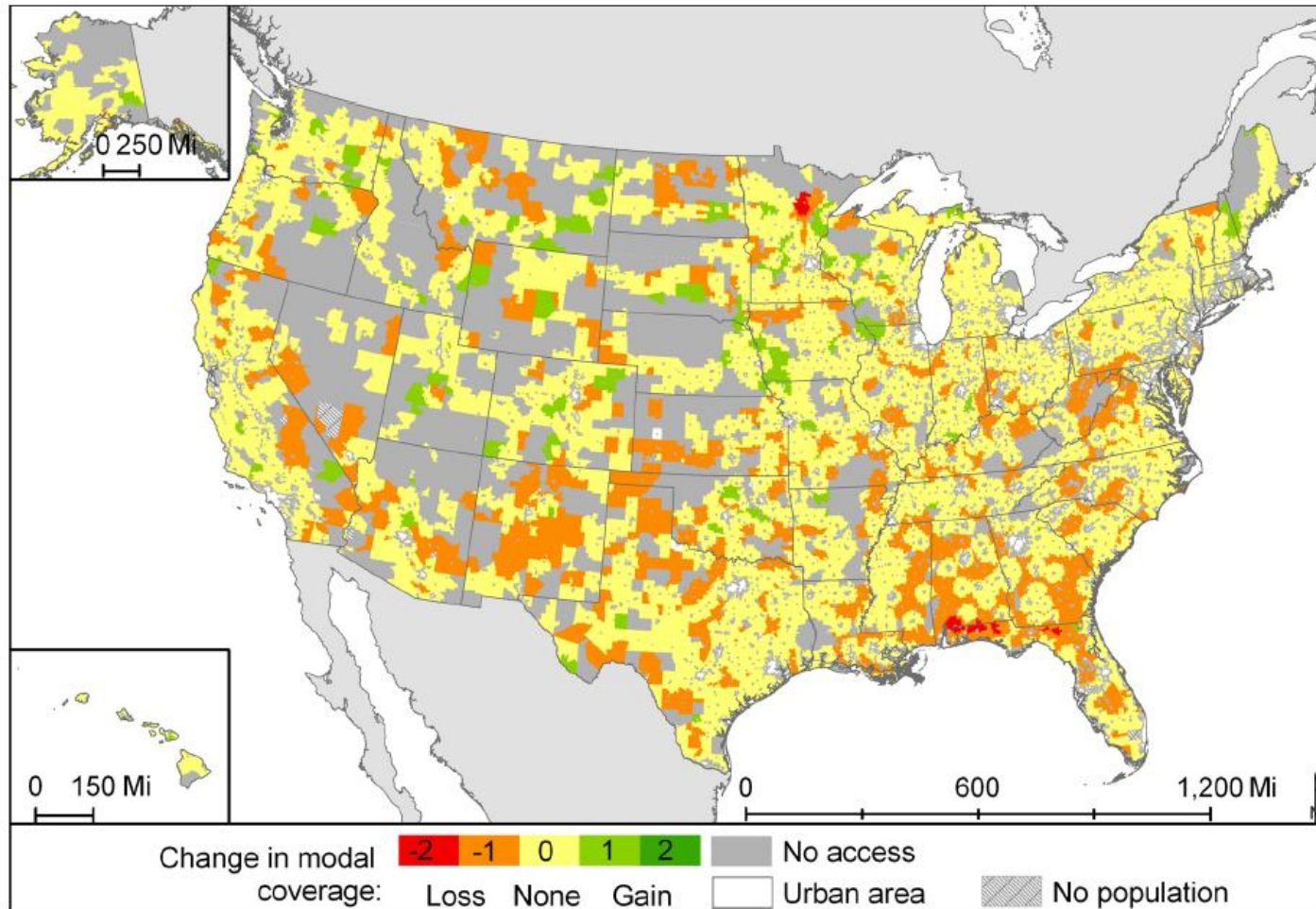
In 2010, one in every nine rural Americans had no access to intercity transportation services



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Modes: Air, intercity bus, intercity ferry and intercity rail.

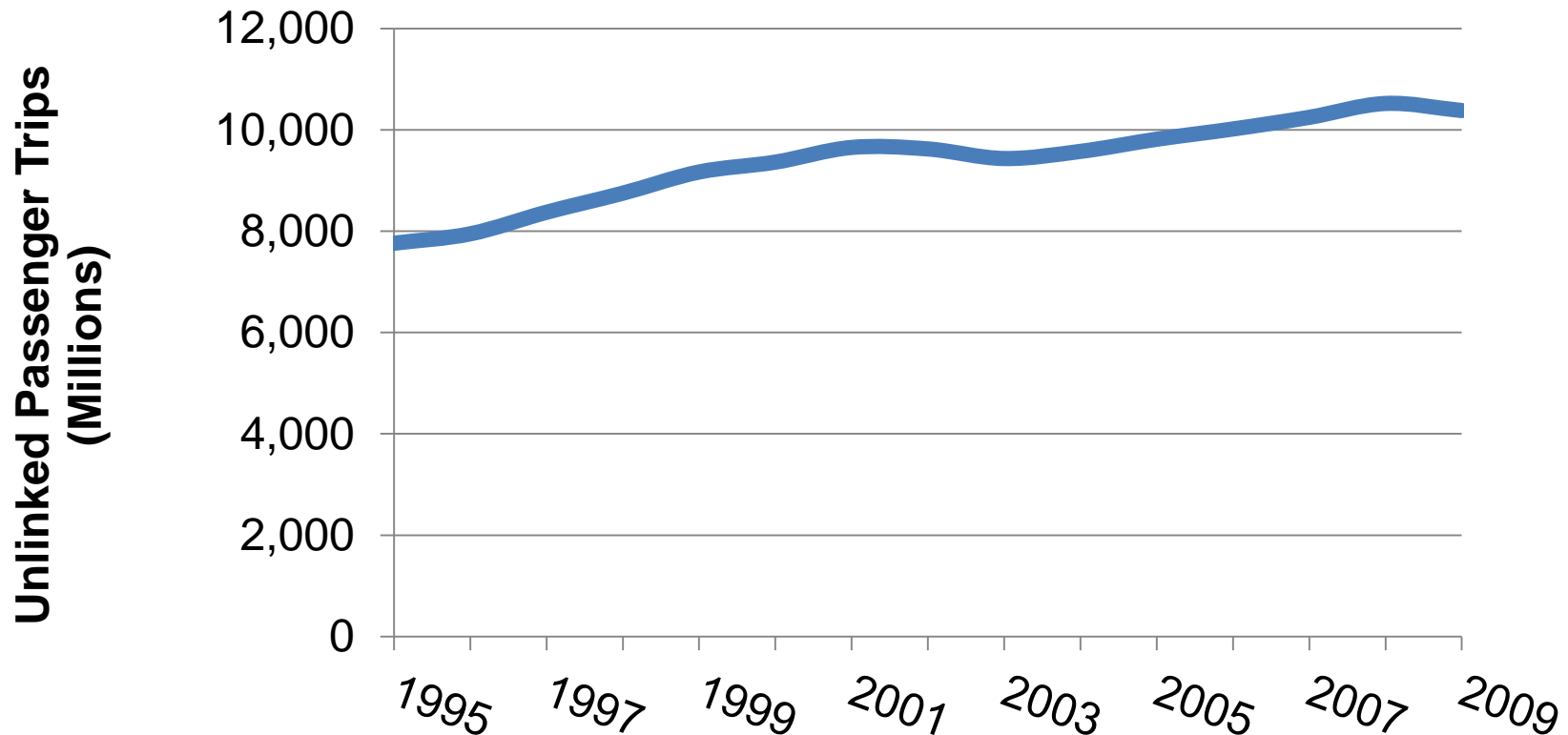
Between 2005 and 2010, 3.5 million rural residents lost access to scheduled intercity transportation



Change in the Number of Intercity Transportation Modes Serving a Rural Area, 2005–2010

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Transit ridership increased by 33% from 1995 to 2009—to 10.4 billion trips a year



Source: 2011 Public Transportation Fact Book, American Public Transportation Association.



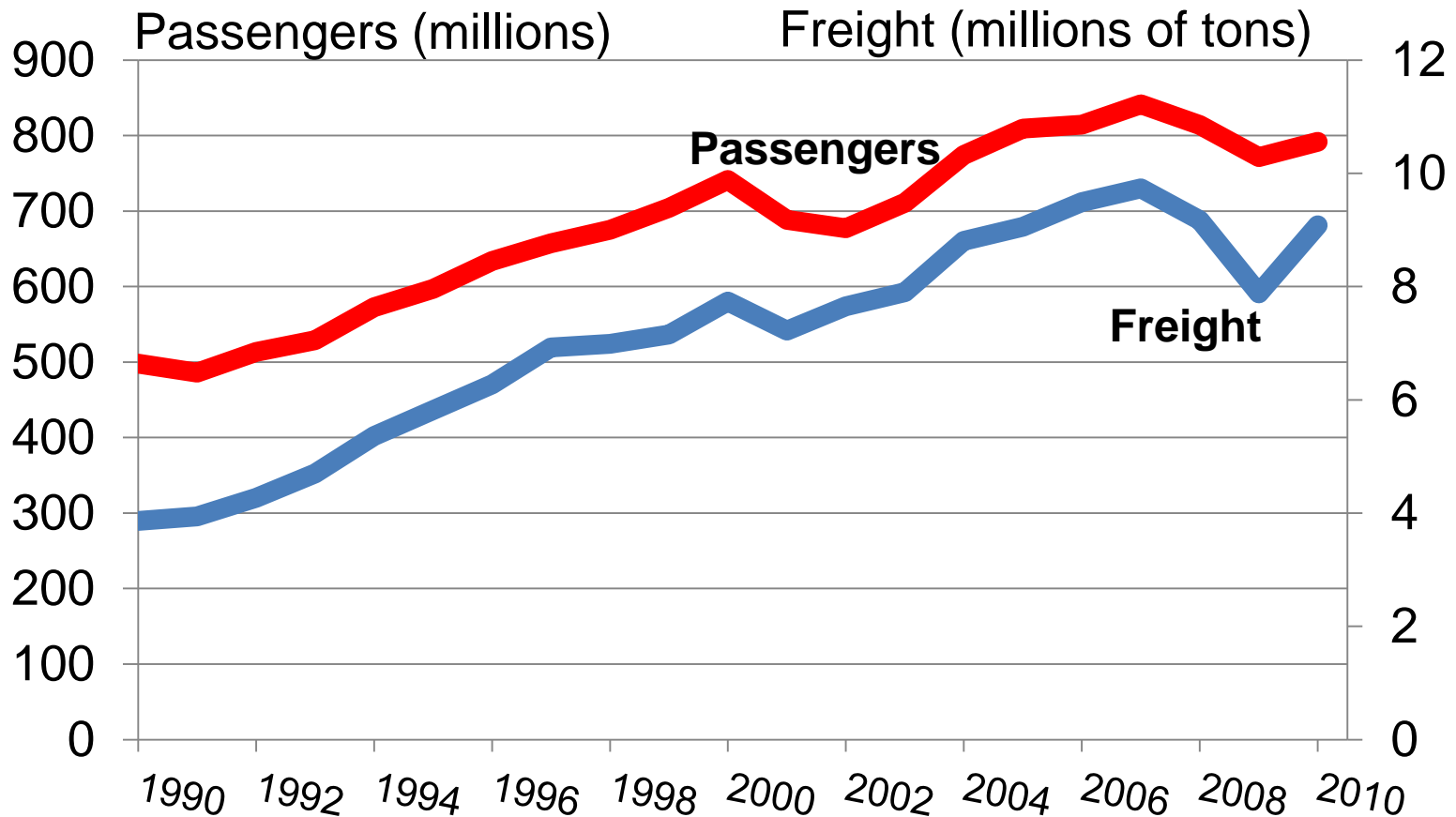
Transit infrastructure condition

- On average, transit rail locomotives, coaches and cars are 18 years old
- Transit buses are 6 years old or older
- One in every 4 transit stations is in excellent or good condition
- The majority of the transit underground tunnels are in excellent or good condition

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges and Transit: Conditions and Performance.



Air passenger travel grew 60% and air freight grew 135% from 1990 to 2010



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, T-100 Market (All Carriers)



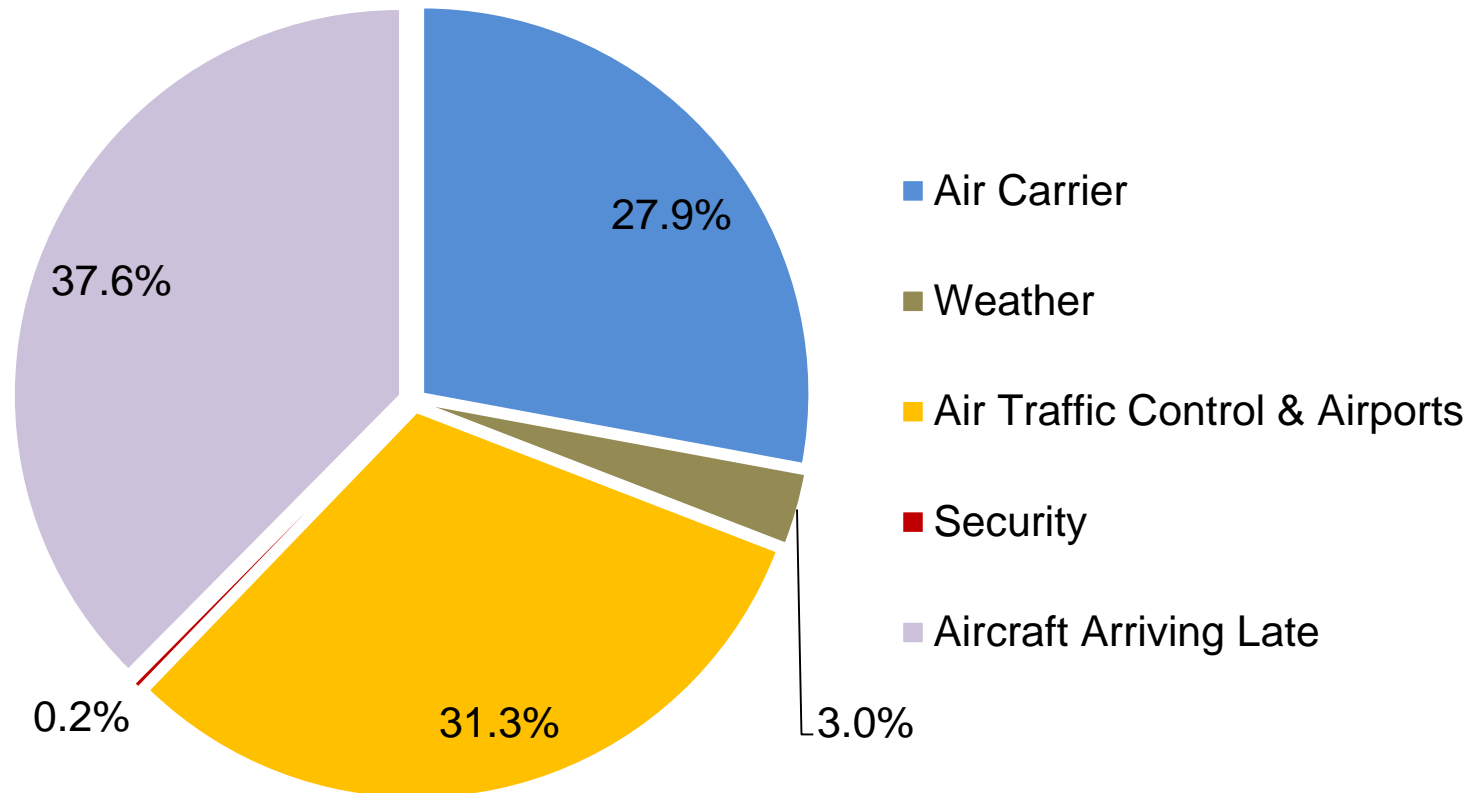
In 2010, the top 10 airports accounted for almost one-third of all air passenger travel

1990			2010		
Rank		Passengers (millions)	Rank		Passengers (millions)
1	Chicago O'Hare	26.7	1	Atlanta	43.0
2	Dallas/Fort Worth	23.1	2	Chicago O'Hare	32.2
3	Atlanta	23.0	3	Los Angeles	28.9
4	Los Angeles	21.5	4	Dallas/Fort Worth	27.0
5	San Francisco	14.6	5	Denver	25.2
6	New York JFK	13.8	6	New York JFK	22.9
7	Denver	12.0	7	Houston Bush	19.5
8	Miami	11.7	8	San Francisco	19.3
9	New York LaGuardia	11.1	9	Las Vegas	18.9
10	Phoenix	10.7	10	Phoenix	18.9

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, T-100 Market (All Carriers)



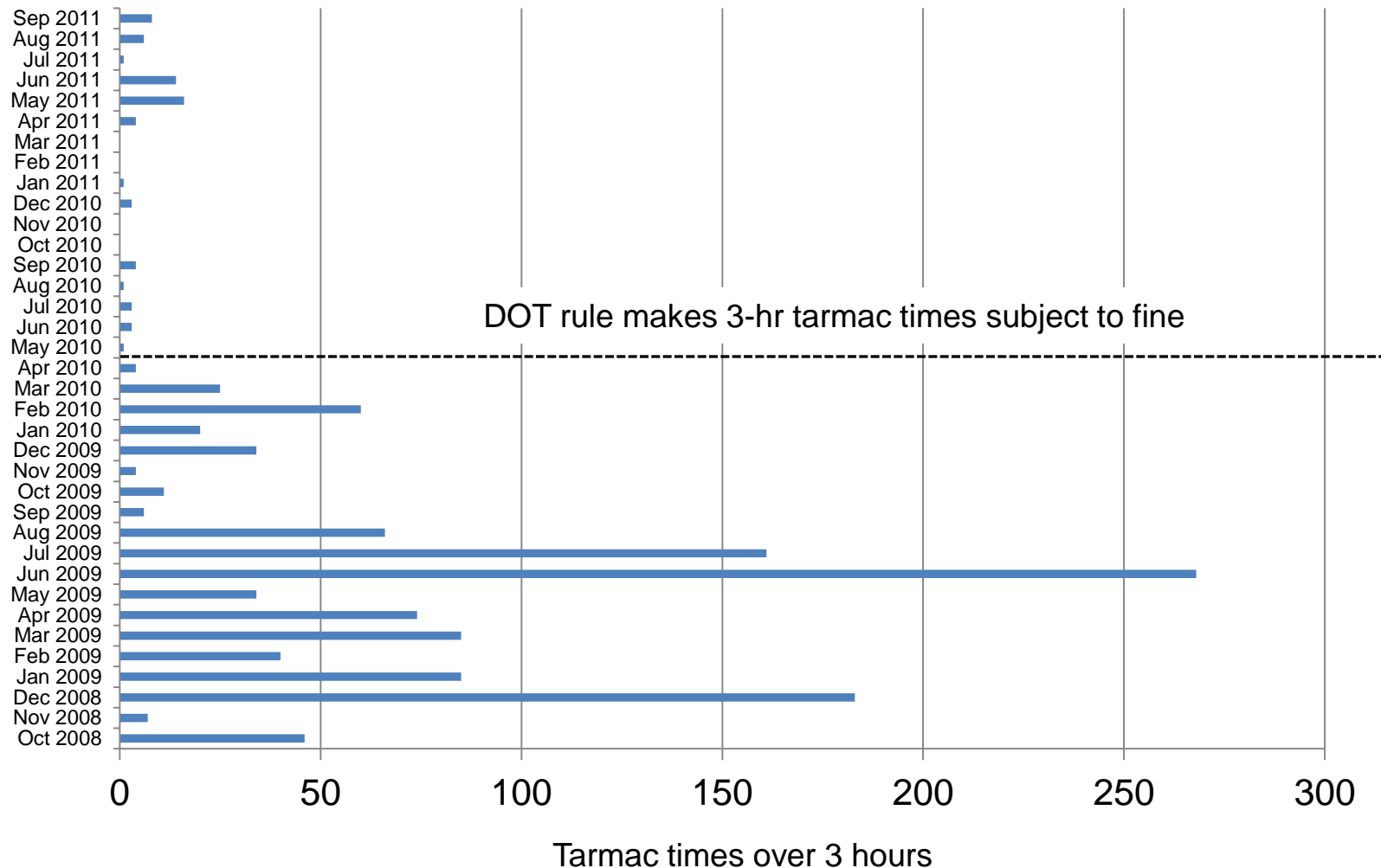
Causes of flight delays, Jan-Sept 2011



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U. S. Department of Transportation



The majority of the tarmac delays in May 2011 were due to weather issues



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U. S. Department of Transportation



Percent of on-time arrivals at major U.S. airports

Arriving at the gate within 15 minutes of scheduled arrival time

Top Five

1990			2010		
		%			%
1	Washington Dulles	84.3	1	Seattle	85.1
2	Charlotte	83.5	2	Phoenix	85.1
3	Las Vegas	82.6	3	Portland, OR	83.7
4	Salt Lake City	82.5	4	Denver	83.6
5	Washington Reagan	82.1	5	Charlotte	82.9

Bottom Five

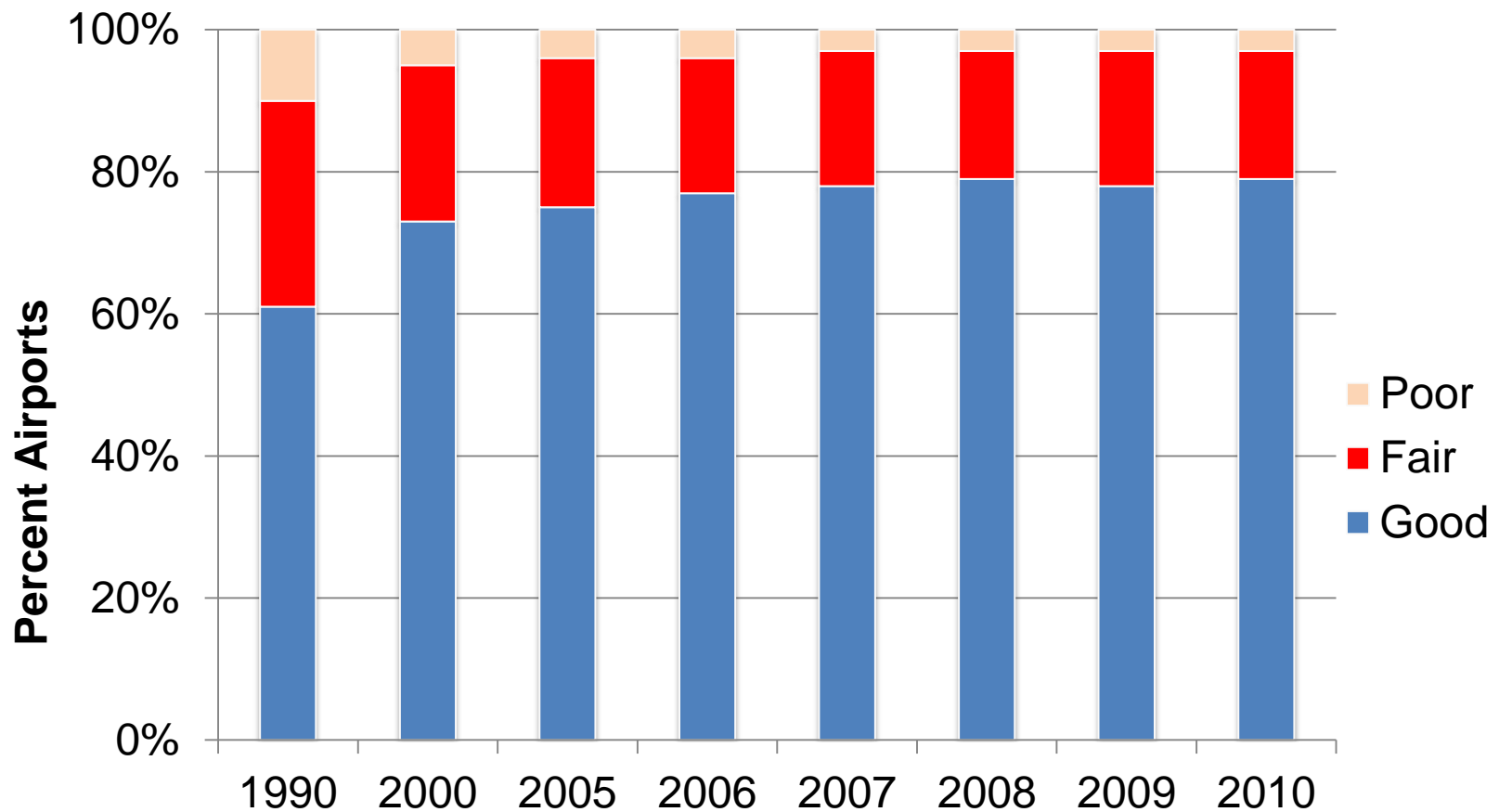
1990			2010		
		%			%
5	New York La Guardia	74.2	5	Boston	76.3
4	Philadelphia	73.8	4	New York JFK	74.7
3	New York JFK	73.6	3	New York La Guardia	73.7
2	Newark	72.3	2	Newark	71.9
1	Seattle	72.2	1	San Francisco	71.3

Note: Major airports have at least 1 percent of the total of scheduled service domestic passenger enplanements for all airports in the U.S.

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Airline On-Time Data



Runway pavement conditions improved over time



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Airport Planning and Programming



86 percent of the total import and export container traffic moves through the top 10 ports

	Port Name	2010 TEUs	Percentage of Total
1	Los Angeles, CA	5,559,046	20%
2	Long Beach, CA	4,433,994	16%
3	New York, NY	4,043,060	15%
4	Savannah, GA	2,170,339	8%
5	Oakland, CA	1,505,446	5%
6	Norfolk, VA	1,435,098	5%
7	Seattle, WA	1,417,070	5%
8	Houston, TX	1,348,072	5%
9	Charleston, SC	1,076,595	4%
10	Tacoma, WA	835,556	3%
Total for Top 10 Sea Ports		23,824,276	Top 10 Total: 86%
Total for All U.S. Sea Ports		27,877,546	

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Port Import Export Reporting Service (PIERS); data collected from Vessel as of November 8, 2011.

Units: The statistics are shown in TEUs. A TEU is a nominal unit of measure equivalent to a 20' x 8' x 8' shipping container.



Percentage of passenger transportation terminals with connectivity to other modes

